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An Original Story.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LEDGER."

THE TWO FAMILIES, OR THE RIVAL BROTHERS.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

BY R. S. BAILEY.

CHAPTER XX.

They gathered 'twas a prison room
Of stern severity and gloom.

SCOTT.

Ida Wentworth was taken to the house, and to have witnessed her distress when brought to consciousness, was agonizing in the extreme. It was better for her to have remained insensible.

She was certain of Henry's innocence. It was a most nefarious design of others to involve him in ruin. But what could she, poor weak female, do. She would see him. How that would be effected she knew not, but she would go to Philadelphia, and seek an access to the prison. Her mind once made up, she was not to be deterred from her purpose. She went to her chamber that night, with the first heavy weight of sorrow on her mind. In the morning, she begged her mother to go to the city. The horses were harnessed, and on the afternoon of that day we find Mrs. Wentworth and her daughters in the city. Mrs. Melton, Ida's Aunt, condescended with her, counseled her, and prayed for her.

"Put your trust in God, my child," she said "all things will terminate as to him seemeth best."

Ida was now in the city, and she was determined to see her lover. That was her aim, and she was exposing her to some danger, and also to some affecting her modesty and virtue, she was aware; but her true spotless heart defied the poisonous tongue of slander, and the sacredness of her mission she trusted would screen her from personal danger. Ida was afraid to speak of her intentions to any of the family. She would have gladly told her aunt, her sister, or her mother, but conscious of the seeming impropriety of the step she was about to take, she was apprehensive the persuasive arguments of one, or the direct refusal of the other, might prevent her from doing what she was resolved upon. She should not have so prematurely made up her mind to do that, which on account of its seeming impropriety she was loath to reveal, but love counterbalanced every other consideration. Sleeping and waking, she beheld her lover in a lonely, dark, damp cell. No sympathetic voice to console with him, which could be a relief to loneliness, or no cheering voice to sustain him. She would go and see him. That afternoon she would make the attempt.

Henry Munroe was taken to prison. He was placed in a close narrow cell. This little crevice in the wall though scarcely large enough to admit a man's head, was thickly barred. This was his present home, and for what? He paced his cell to and fro. A new light dawned upon him. Unwilling hitherto, to attribute unworthy motives to others, he was disposed to palliate man's offenses. His mind sought to screen them from intentional fault, but now, the scales fell from his eyes. He took a review of the last few years of his life, he scanned his brother's conduct; from the day he proposed to toss up the silver, to the time when he handed him the check. And why did he wish to toss up for the prize?

At the time, Arthur was pleased when his brother refused to gamble for the woman he loved. It was to take advantage of Henry's unsuspecting nature.

"I have made a proposition, which is fair. You refuse to accept of it. It bears the semblance on my part, to do what is right."

Henry as he paced that dark narrow cell, took a retrospective glance at these things. His brother's conduct was exhibited to him. He thought of Ida. She would believe him innocent. Yes, he did not doubt that. His mind reverted to his mother, to the time when a little flaxen haired boy, she would tell him of God and good things. He never forgot these early lessons. It was the effect of those pious instructions, that resigned him to his situation. He was grieved, but he was calm. He thought of the death bed of that mother. How she confided him to a brother's counsel and instruction, how did that brother fulfill the charge?—She was now in Heaven, and her spirit would bless him, while it rebuked his brother.

Filled with the feeling of the loneliness of his situation, he dropped on his knees, and offered a prayer to Him, who promises to hear the appeal of the earnest believer.

The sun was an hour high, when Ida Wentworth wrapping her mother's large shawl about her, to conceal her person as much as possible, sallied forth to see her lover. A great many persons were passing to and fro in the streets, but she saw no one. The object of her walk engrossed her attention. After some time, she approached the prison door. She requested admittance, the outer door was opened, and she was admitted into the vestibule. The jailer was a good, although rough featured, kind of a man. His heart was softer than his features indicated. In reply to Ida's request, he said he had no permission to admit her to the prisoner's cell.

"What shall I do?" exclaimed the poor girl "I am in the house, and can't see him. I only want to see him sir. I am a weak female, with no motive or intention of attempting his escape. Can't I see him? Oh say can you not let me see him?"

"It is against the rules madam."

She took the rings from her fingers but soon, the one he gave her. Her ear-rings she snatched from her ears that a few drops of blood fell on the rough stone floor.

"Here sir, you can have these, take them, this is all I have, do let me see him. I won't stay long."

The old jailer, who had witnessed the worst passions of man, stood amazed at this evidence of woman's true affection.

"Keep your rings, keep your ear-bobs—I can't stand it any longer, come, I will carry you to the cell."

With a faltering step she followed the jailer, at last he came to the door, he took the huge bunch of keys from his

girdle, and applied one to the hole. Gracious Heaven, was her lover locked up in there. The door turned on its hinges, and the devoted girl rushed to the arms of her lover. The old jailer looked with much astonishment, he raised his arm and with his coat sleeve wiped away a tear from his furrowed cheek.

The horrors of a prison were unfelt by Henry while blessed with the company of the woman he loved. And how his heart was lightened of a great weight, when he heard from her lips a confirmation of that which he supposed. His beloved Ida believed him innocent, and cheered him by the avowal. And in that grated cell, they conversed on the matters touching his imprisonment. She recalled to his mind their conversation when he made a declaration of his love. Did he recollect how she dreaded the angry glances of his brother? She had then looked at the moon, and in that refulgent luminary imagined that its disk was obscured, and on its clouded face, read those ominous words,

"Thy path shall not always be strewn with flowers."

The moon, as it did then, cast its modest rays on the earth, and into the prisoner's cell. They stood by the little grated crevice, and watched the bright luminary.

"What do you read now, Ida?" said Henry.

"It looks the same Henry. Can it be that our troubles have just begun?"

She dropped on her knees and in the language of our Saviour she prayed.

"Oh my Father if it be possible let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt."

Need we wonder at the fears of the sorrow stricken girl? How could her lover prove his innocence, and then directly followed the thoughts of the penitentiary, disgrace, ruin, despair. Well might she pray for this better cup to pass from her.

When Ida prepared to take her departure it was long after twilight. The rays of the moon had lightened the cell, and she was unaware of the lateness of the hour. The good jailer disliked to disturb her, and it was with a palpitating heart she stepped on the side walk. What should she say in reply to the inquiries from those at her aunt's? But Ida's heart was pure. She had been on an embassy of good, she would not scruple to acknowledge whither she had been delayed.

As it was a moon light night the street lamps were not lighted, and the large buildings in the vicinity of the prison casting their dark shadows on the side walk, Ida's little heart throbbed with palpitating fears of danger. She quickened her pace, and hoped soon to be in a more populous portion of the city. She had crossed the street, and just emerged into the shadow of a large brick building, when some one rapidly approached her, and placing his hand over her mouth caught her up in his arms and bore her to a carriage. The driver was on the box, and as soon as the young girl was safely placed inside, her abductor taking a seat beside her gave the order to drive, and the horses furiously dashed up the street.

Ida was almost dead with fright, but she did not faint or give way to the turbulence of her feelings, her whole strength was needed. Instantly she prayed God to keep and sustain her.

CHAPTER XXI.

She stood a moment as a Pythoness
Stands upon her tripod, agonized and fall
Of inspiration gathered from distress,
When all the heart-strings, like wild horses, pull
The heart asunder.

BYRON.

"Baker, I have in cash five hundred dollars, as you know, this is in gold, and bills of Bank that would occasion no suspicion of being connected with the forgery on Mechanics bank. You love money. Pugh man don't try to deny it, I love revenge, you love money. We are brothers in villainy, so let us keep no secrets. You, I say, love money, and would tell a lie any time for a shilling. Don't get mad, I will tell you nothing. Well as I was saying, I have five hundred dollars. I will give you that money, if you will do me a favor."

"Why Arthur, I am always disposed to do you a favor, money or not."

"Well, you will do it more willingly for money I know. Now listen to me, and then answer if you want the money. The Wentworths are in town; they have just arrived, now I know for what they have come; Ida wants to see that fool. I rather think she will make an effort to see him to-day, if she does, I want you to waylay her and carry her to some place where I can see her alone. If you do, I will give you the money."

It was a tempting bait, and Baker was not disposed to let it escape him.

"Wait a moment, Arthur, and I will tell you" said he.

"Well" replied the other, as Baker rose to go "you must decide quick, for there is no telling when she may go, and we ought to be on the lookout."

Baker wended his steps to Senter's. He proposed the scheme to Senter, and promised a hundred dollars if he would grant him the use of one of his rooms.

"Baker" said he "I ought to have more. I may get into difficulty. Now you get more than two hundred."

"No, on my word. I am giving you half."

"You are a great liar Baker, but agreed. You can have this room."

Baker returned to Arthur, and after making sundry observations about the difficulty of the project, but his great anxiety to oblige a friend, agreed to Arthur's proposition.

"Now Baker, you must watch for her, and when the opportunity comes, make sure of her. The moment you secure her in a place where I can see her, I then pay you the money."

Baker watched for Ida, and as she returned from the prison, decoyed her as related. He took her round the city, through several streets and alleys in order to mystify her, and at last drove to Senter's. In the room where an effort was made to assassinate her lover, we now find a devoted girl a prisoner. Baker placed his assistant (his brother, who returned from New Orleans) at the outer door, after having carefully fastened the door and windows of Ida's prison, and then went in quest of Arthur.

"What luck, Baker?" said Arthur before the former was fairly in the office.

"All right, give us the money."

"You are not deceiving me."

"No so help me God."

"Here is the money Baker," said Arthur, as he placed the notes and coin on the table "but you see this," and he drew out a revolver "if you deceive me, I will blow out your brains."

I am half mad now, and it would take no great insult to induce me to blow out any man's brains, what then if a man wantonly deceives me? I would send him to hell before he could say Amen."

Baker took the money.

"No it flows me" he said, "and I will guide you to the lady-fair."

They went up the stairs in Senter's house, and when they arrived at the door of the room in which Ida was confined, Baker took the key from his pocket, and handed it to Arthur. He then retraced his steps.

Arthur cautiously opened the door, and as he entered, locked himself in. He did not even notice where Ida was. Now however he looked around the room.

Crouched in a corner, in the attitude of prayer was the miserable prisoner. Arthur stopped and watched her. She noticed the pause, and looked towards him. Had he advanced, she would have looked towards him. Clutched in her grasp, she held her bane and antidote, that, which though it killed the body, shielded virtue in its innocence. That same dagger with J. B. engraved on the handle, had been left by Senter on the mantel, the wretched girl had seen it, and now had possession of it. It was her savior in distress, her alleviator in trouble. A righteous God would not condemn her for freeing herself from the arms of disgrace. Her eyes beamed with unwonted fire, the tears which had accumulated, brightened their lustre. Arthur paused and looked at her. She trembled. She anticipated the horrors which her abduction and imprisonment signified, but he of all others she dreaded. She always dreaded him. He had her in his power, where would his cruelty stop. Arthur advanced a step or two. Ida rose to her feet and raised the dagger.

"Touch me" she said "and I plunge this into my bosom."

Arthur thought she intended it for him, but when she threatened her own life, it made him pause. Kill herself, no. He might be accused of her murder. And there stood the lion and his prey.

"Ida I don't mean to hurt you. I love you, Ida. I always have loved you. I do not seek to make you miserable. I would have you be happy. I would do anything for you Ida. My life even, I would lay down for you; I am a wife, and I will love, guard you, do any thing for you, yes, I would die for you."

"Arthur Munroe, you have insulted me by bringing me to this place, and now you insult me by making such a proposition. You know I am engaged to your brother; I do not love you. I love him. Confine me here, will you, no good for I would die sooner than become your wife."

Arthur Munroe's eyes flushed, he bit his lips until the blood almost gushed from them.

"You scorn my love! Be it so. You will have the satisfaction of seeing this baby sweetheart confined in a felon's cell, and the day will come when you will have wished you had accepted my proposition. But it will be too late. I will glut my vengeance. You will call on friends, but no one will hear. Your dear Arthur will be your daily and nightly companion 'till he tires of you, and then you will seek a birth in some city to keep you from starvation. When the admired and courted Ida Wentworth becomes an inmate of one of our city cells, she will wish she had accepted Arthur Munroe's proposition."

"You seek to frighten me" said the girl with a stronger voice "but your efforts are fruitless. Before I would be polluted even by your touch, this kind steel would leave me from bondage. You may try to frighten me. But although I have no father or brother to seek me, there is one who stoicly closer than a brother, he will not forsake me. You may threaten, you may kill, but only the body—the soul is beyond your reach."

Arthur Munroe did not reply, he reopened the door, and locking it securely after him, left the house.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A COUNTRY OF PASTS.—Dr. Hooker, in the course of his Himalayan Journals just published, gives the following sketch, of a pleasant excursion on the Nepalese Himalaya: Leeches swarm in incredible profusion in the streams and damp grass, and among the bushes; they got into my hair, hung on my eyelids, and crawled up my legs and down my back. I repeated ly took upwards of a hundred from my legs where the small ones used to collect in clusters on the insteps; the sores which they produced were not healed for five months afterwards, and I retain the scars to the present day.

Another pest is a small midge, or sandfly, which causes intolerable itching and subsequent irritation, and in this respect, the most insufferable torment in Sikhim; the minutest rent in one's clothes is detected by the acute senses of this insatiable blood-sucker, which is itself so small as to be barely visible without a microscope. We daily arrived at our campaigning ground streaming with blood and mottled with the bites of peevish gnats, midges, and musquitos, besides being infested with ticks.

A new palace has been uncovered in the ruins of Nineveh—a palace, whose beauty exceeds any yet found in Assyria.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The report of the Committee on resolutions was taken up from the table:

The first resolution was then considered, and verbally amended and adopted.

The second resolution was then considered, the blank filled with the words, "three from each State represented in this Convention," and in verbal particulars.

The third resolution was then taken up, and the blank filled with the words "three from each State here represented."

A division being then called for, the several measures, the subjects of the resolution, were taken up, and:

The first measure being under consideration, Mr. Tift, of Georgia, moved to strike out "remission," and insert reduction.

And after considerable discussion thereon, the States were called, and resulted as follows, viz:

Yes.—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.—9.

Nays.—Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas.—4.

Gov. Gibbs, of Tennessee, offered the following as a substitute, viz:

"The suspension of the collection of the duties upon Railroad Iron, for four years and that all Railroad Companies be entitled to a draw back and credit for such duties by way of compensation, for transporting the rails on the respective roads, when completed, and in operation," which was lost.

The question then recurring upon the adoption of the first measure, as amended, resulted upon the call of States as follows, viz:

Yes.—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.—10.

Nays.—Maryland, and Missouri.—2.

The first measure, as amended, was then declared adopted.

The second measure was then considered and adopted.

The third measure being under consideration, Lieut. Wm. Lewis Herndon offered the following amendment as an addition, viz:

"And that the Government of Brazil be requested to permit those vessels to make explorations and surveys on the shores of the Amazon, belonging to that nation."

Lieut. Herndon then addressed the Convention in support of the resolution and amendment.

And the question being taken upon the amendment, it was adopted.

The question recurring upon the resolution, as amended, it was adopted.

The fifth measure being under consideration, Mr. N. D. Coleman, of Mississippi, moved to strike out "Seaport town," and insert "Port or Ports," which was adopted.

The measure, as thus amended, was then adopted.

The fifth measure being under consideration, Mr. N. D. Coleman, of Mississippi, moved to insert after "Port" the words "or Ports," which was adopted.

The measure, as thus amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, offered as a new proposition to be numbered 7, as follows, viz:

7. Upon the necessity of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, as important to the proper defence of our Southern Coast.

Mr. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, offered as an amendment to the sixth measure, the addition of the following words, viz:

"So far as the same may be within the constitutional competency of Congress."

Mr. T. J. Kirkpatrick, of Virginia, offered as a substitute for the sixth measure, the following, viz:

"Upon improvement of harbors and navigable rivers of a national character."

Pending the discussion of this measure, the hour fixed for adjournment having arrived, the President so stated.

The President then declared the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Friday, April 14th, 1854.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., the hour to which the convention had adjourned, the Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, took the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Wightman opened session with prayer.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The President laid before the Convention a letter from Freeman Hunt, Editor of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, which was read by the Secretary.

Lieut. M. F. Maury submitted, from the Committee on Resolutions, the following reports, viz:

1. Resolved, That it is vitally important to the progress and prosperity of the United States, to have one or more railroads connecting the States on the Atlantic with those on the Pacific Ocean.

2. Resolved, That the Southern route ought to commence at suitable points on the Mississippi river, between the New

Orleans and St. Louis, thus connecting itself with the various similar improvements made and contemplated in the Atlantic States, and concentrating at some point in Texas on or near the thirty second parallel of north latitude; thence to the Rio Grande, on the Western border of Texas, by the route designated by that State at the last Session of her Legislature, chartering the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, and thence to the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California.

3. Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Convention, the Gadsden Treaty, with the Government of Mexico, as published in the Newspapers, ought to be ratified by the Senate of the United States, so far, at any rate, as to secure the best route for the proposed Southern Railroad from the Western limits of Texas to the Pacific Ocean.

4. Resolved, That in order to make provision for the construction of said road this Convention respectfully recommend that a Southern organization be effected, if practicable, of the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and of the different cities, and railroad companies and corporations in those States, for the purpose of building a Southern Railroad to the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California, by the route and from one or more of the points indicated in the second of these resolutions—negotiating for the right of way, if necessary, with the Government of Mexico.

5. Resolved, That to effect this organization this Convention respectfully advises the incorporation, by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, of a Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital sufficient to build such road from the point or points, and by the route indicated in the second resolution—of which corporation the several Southern States above mentioned, the several cities therein and the several railroad companies therein, shall be invited to be corporators, together with such other companies and individuals as may choose to subscribe for stock, including, if they desire it, the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek nations of Indians, West of the Mississippi. That said States be invited to take stock in such corporation to the amount of not less than two millions of dollars each, to be raised and secured in such manner as the Legislature of each such State shall direct. That each of said cities and railroad companies be invited to subscribe for work to such amounts as its means will admit. That the existence of said corporation be recognized by each of said States, and such power be vested in, and such franchises and capacities granted to it by the Legislature of each such State, as may be necessary to effect the object of organization, and that in its Directory, each such State be equally represented.

6. Resolved, That this Convention respectfully recommends that, if necessary, special sessions of the Legislature of such States be called for the purpose of taking into consideration this plan; and that a committee of one member from each State represented in this Convention, be appointed to draft a charter of incorporation for such company, and lay the same before the Governors of the said several States, and the Nations or General Councils of the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw nations, requesting each of said Governors to convene the Legislature of his State, in order to consider the same, and take such other steps in regard to such road as may be necessary and proper, if, in his opinion it should be expedient to do so; and especially praying the Governor of Virginia to lay said draft of a charter before the Legislature of that State, with his views in regard thereto; and requesting said Councils of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks, to act therein, to recognize such company, grant rights of way through their national lands for any branch or branches of said road that may pass through the same, and enact such other laws as shall secure to the South, so far as may be in their power, the exclusive benefits and advantages of the commerce of the Pacific, and of the wealthy provinces of Mexico intended to be traversed by said road.

7. Resolved, That this Convention recommend that power be given to said corporation by its charter, to negotiate with Mexico for and purchase, if necessary, a right of way through her territory to the Pacific Ocean, or to some point on the Gulf of California; to stipulate with that government that in the event the same is granted no higher rates or charges shall ever be imposed or exacted for passage or transportation over said road on citizens of Mexico than on those of the United States; and to agree that the Company will maintain military posts along said road, will in all time submit to jurisdiction and laws of Mexico, and claim no political rights nor attempt to colonize the country.

8. Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the Southern States, corporations and people, are entirely able to build said road, and that no time should be lost in doing so; that it is as easy to commence it now as ten or twenty years hence, and it can as easily be completed in ten years as in a century; and that it is the duty of every Southern man, to himself, his children, and his country, to engage earnestly in this great and independent

sable measure of security, as well as of wealth, and of political and commercial power to the South.

It having been demonstrated, beyond all controversy, that the construction of railroads, through the public lands of the United States, so increase the value of the land, that in cases where alternate sections have been granted, as a condition for the construction of such roads, the remaining lands of the Government have been readily brought into market at prices which have realized to the treasury a sum larger than was asked on the whole land without the construction of said roads—thus fulfilling the trust committed to Congress, by the realization of the common fund in the public lands for the benefit of all the States; at the same time that it relieves States, in which the lands are located, from the serious evil of a government proprietorship, which is held without limit of time beyond their control for taxation, or other aid, for the support of the State Government. Therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the States which have sent delegates to this Convention, be respectfully, but, at the same time, earnestly requested to use their best and most diligent efforts to procure the passage of all bills now pending, or that may be hereafter introduced, granting alternate sections of public lands within the limits heretofore presented in similar cases, in aid of the construction of railroads, for which charters have been obtained from the proper authorities, intended to connect the navigable waters of State or States with the Atlantic or Pacific ocean, or to form links in great chains of roads, designed to connect such waters, especially such as are best calculated to afford the most direct, cheapest and speedy connection between the Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico, with such point or points West of the Mississippi river, whence a railroad will be most likely extended hereafter to the Pacific shore.

2. Resolved, That in case Congress cannot be induced to make such grants of alternate sections of land, for railroad purposes, as are recommended by these resolutions, then the Convention approves of and recommends the enactment of a general law giving to the different States in which the public lands lie, the right of pre-emption and purchase of all, or any of the lands on the line of any railroad sanctioned by the Legislature of such States, to the breadth of six miles, on each side of every road, at reduced prices, graduated in proportion to the time during which such lands may have been in market, and upon credit.

3. Resolved, That railroads connecting Southern, Atlantic and Gulf ports, and radiating from them to any part of the South and Southwestern interior, should be promoted by any means in our power, whether by individuals, by city corporations, or by State credits properly grounded; being, in our opinion, the most safe, economical and speedy means of developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the States, and supplying the certain basis of profitable export and import trade.

4. Resolved, That this Convention views with unqualified approbation the great railroad works in progress, and penetrating the Valley of the Mississippi, connecting important points in the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries with the seaports of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and also, connecting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico.

5. Resolved, That the speedy completion of this system of railroads is essential to the full development of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of the South, and to the control and direction to her own seaports of the great commerce in her productions that is now carried on through other channels, while at the same time, it is eminently calculated to draw closer the bonds of union amongst us, and to perpetuate our social and other institutions.

6. Resolved, That this Convention recommend, in the most emphatic manner, to the several States, in which such works are in progress to afford all the primary aid essential to the speedy completion of the same, and the accomplishment of the great and patriotic ends for which they were designed.

7. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the President of this Convention to Governors of all the States here represented, to be laid before the several Legislatures thereof, and also to the members of Congress from the States here represented.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be appointed, to report at their earliest convenience, upon the importance of an uniform system for the coinage of commercial nations to facilitate mutual interchange.

Resolved, That a uniformity in the values of the coins of different commercial nations is deemed by this Convention to be an object of much importance and highly desirable.

2. That the Report of Dr. Gibbon, of the Mint, in North Carolina, on that subject, heretofore reported, be printed for circulation and more general information; and that he be appointed a Committee, on the part of this Convention, to communicate the said Report, these resolutions, to the proper authorities at Washington, and to request them to take such measures as they may deem best to effect their object.

3. That the Chamber of Commerce of